

The Register.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.

To Advertisers.—All communications, advertisements or notices for publication must be handed in previous to 12 A. M. Mondays, to secure insertion, as we are obliged to go to press at early hour on Tuesdays.

BUTLAND & BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLEBURY:		MIDDLEBURY,	NEW YORK,
MONDAY MORNING.		11:20 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
2:30 A. M.		11:20 A. M.	4:30 P. M.
7:30 A. M.		4:27 P. M.	7:13 P. M.
3:22 P. M.		11:27	"
9:24 P. M.		11:27	"

Union State Nominations.

For Governor,
PAUL DILLINGHAM, of Waterbury.
For Lieut. Governor,
A. B. GARDNER, of Bennington.
For Treasurer,
JOHN A. PAGE, of Montpelier.

Union Republican County Convention.
The Friends of Addison County, belonging to the Union Republican party, are requested to meet in Convention at Middlebury, in the TOWN ROOM, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JUNE inst., for the purpose of nominating two Senators, two Judges, States Attorney, Sheriff, High Bailiff, and two Judges of Probate for said County.

EDWIN HAMMOND,
JUSTUS COBB,
E. S. BOTTOM,
H. O. SMITH,
WILLIAM JUSTIN,
County Committee.

Middlebury, Vt., June 11, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—The tone of commercial affairs is improving in England. The arrival of large quantities of gold from America has materially helped money matters. The prospects of the reform bill in the British parliament are growing better. The standing army of Spain has been raised to 85,000 men. The cholera has broken out at Nantes and is still raging in Holland. From the south Pacific coast reports say the last seen of the Spanish fleet it was steering southwards evidently bound for Montevideo, for supplies. Business is improving along the coast of Chili. In St. Domingo the revolution against Baiz is gaining strength and is likely to overthrow the government. From Mexico we have accounts of another victory by the Liberals in the capture of a large merchandise train between Matamoros and the interior, and its escort consisting of eight pieces of artillery and 2000 imperialists. The war cloud in Germany is still more portentous. The Austrian Ambassador has been recalled from Berlin and diplomatic relations have been ruptured. Garibaldi is moving in northern Italy and the next arrival from Europe will probably bring news of hostilities commenced.

SOUTHERN NEWS.—The Richmond Whig is alarmed at the Yankee emigration to the south and calls on the southern people to stop it by refusing to sell lands.

The report of Gen. Steedman and Fullerton as to the abuses in the Freedmen's bureau is denied by some and made the occasion by others of attempts to crush it. A freedmen's convention, to memorialize Congress for the right of suffrage and for a trial by jury of their own color, will meet at Augusta, Ga., in July. The pirate Semmes has been to Washington for a pardon but has returned to Mobile without it.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Roberts, the Fenian president, has been discharged from the custody of the United States Marshal at New York, because it was found impossible to obtain evidence against him. He has been tried to his heart's content in Washington since then. Several cases of cholera and a number of deaths are reported at New York the last week. The democrats are getting disgusted with President Johnson, and the New York World openly denounces him. It is possible, however, that his last message may redeem his character among them, and they will hope for post offices a little longer. Three public men, Lewis Cass, Col. W. W. Scott and James Humphrey, M. C. from Brooklyn, N. Y., have died during the past week. There was a brutal prize fight, for \$2,000, at White House, Va., on Wednesday last, between Barney Aaron of New York, and Sam Collier of Baltimore, in which the latter was declared victor after 43 rounds. The parties were arrested after their return to Washington. Base ball playing was popular in West Massachusetts last week. No less than six matches games were reported in the Republic.

CONGRESS.—The Senate has passed the House bill for a suitable representation of the United States at the Paris exhibition next year with some amendments. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments and a committee of conference is appointed to fix up all difficulties. Both branches passed a joint resolution requesting the President to transmit the proposed amendment of the Constitution to the several states for ratification. The President, on Friday, sent a special message to the Senate, saying that the amendment has been transmitted to the Governors of the States, but wished to be understood as sending it in his ministerial capacity, and in no way committing the Executive to an approval or recommendation of the amendment to the State Legislatures or the people. Whether this unsealed for expression of an opinion is a bid to win back the almost lost support of the democratic party or an expression of ill temper, because Congress did not ask

his advice, does not appear. In the House, on Saturday, the death of Mr. Humphreys was announced, and the ordinary elegies pronounced.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention met at Montpelier on Wednesday, June 20, and permanently organized by the appointment of Hon. L. B. Englesby of Burlington, as President; Major Gen. Stannard, Hon. Wm. Clapp, and Col. Chas. H. Joyce of Rutland, Vice-Presidents; W. Davis, Esq., of St. Albans and J. H. Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, Secretaries.

For Governor, Hon. Paul Dillingham was unanimously nominated by acclamation. For Lieut. Governor, Hon. A. B. Gardner of Bennington, was in like manner unanimously nominated. A committee of one from each county was appointed on resolutions.

In the afternoon Hon. John B. Page in behalf of the nominating committee reported the name of John A. Page of Montpelier, and he was nominated unanimously.

The State Central Committee of last year was re-appointed.

Hon. Daniel Roberts in behalf of the committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That justice to all, as well as the general considerations of peace and security, demand that a general restoration of the loyal states and people should be effected, which does not, by legislative enactment or constitutional amendment, place the power of government beyond contingency in the control of the loyal people of the states, and secure the government against diabolical control or check.

2. Resolved, That while approving the constitutional amendments lately proposed by Congress, as a present practical measure towards securing just ends, we yet insist that every scheme of restoration is imperfect that is not based upon equal and exact justice to all, and the equal rights of all, irrespective of color or race.

3. Resolved, That we desire to specifically recommend the following rates to all their functions as States in our reconstructed and purified Union. We desire the better, so it goes wisely, securely and justly upon the basis of an assured loyalty of the people and the equal rights of all; but we insist that the loyal representation should be looked to by a loyal constituency; that, as our institutions were saved by the loyal to them being their remedial and future preservation, and that loyalty should not be made odious by placing upon a few with treason in the rewards and trusts of the government.

4. Resolved, That a loyal and thanks are due to the soldiers of the country, who risked their defense when assailed by conspiracy and armed treason, and by their heroic saving the life of the nation, and to maintain a republican and regenerated—a service which should be forgotten in the distribution of official honors and emoluments.

5. Resolved, That while we bow with reverent submission to the dispensation of an All wise Providence in taking from our beloved Senator, Jacob Collier and Solomon Felt, we mourn their untimely deaths, a a State and National calamity, and will cherish their many virtues in perpetual remembrance.

Gen. Grout introduced the following resolution, which was supported by Gen. Grout, Mr. Roberts, C. W. Willard and L. G. Hinckley, and adopted.

Resolved, That while we hope and believe the amendment to the Constitution just proposed by Congress, will advance the cause in its progress toward imperial suffrage and equal rights for all, we do not yet expect the great party of liberty and progress thus glorified and regenerated—a service which should be forgotten in the distribution of official honors and emoluments.

6. Resolved, That while we bow with reverent submission to the dispensation of an All wise Providence in taking from our beloved Senator, Jacob Collier and Solomon Felt, we mourn their untimely deaths, a a State and National calamity, and will cherish their many virtues in perpetual remembrance.

Gen. Grout introduced the following resolution, which was supported by Gen. Grout, Mr. Roberts, C. W. Willard and L. G. Hinckley, and adopted.

Resolved, That the State Committee are hereby instructed to call future State Conventions as delegate conventions, on such basis as they may determine.

Mr. Houghton of St. Albans proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention approve of the nominations for State offices made this day, and will give to the whole ticket their hearty support.

And the Convention dissolved.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The Poland organs in Orleans County are appealing to local pride. The desire to send a man from their midst may be an insufficient one, but it will not convince the people of other sections that they ought to support a man they do not want. The claim that Judge Poland should be returned to the U. S. Senate by the people is an act of justice

simply absurd, and only proves the weakness of the cause which it is brought to support. If we call things by their right names the argument reads—"Mr. Poland resigned his high and honorable position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the hope of getting the higher and more honorable one of United States Senator, therefore the people ought to give it to him." It needs no answer. The people will fail to see the "therefore."

He knew or ought to have known the risks. He ventured with his eyes open.

Another proposition assuming the superior qualifications of Judge Poland for the position has been asserted and reiterated until some who made the statement have almost come to believe it. On this subject let us use discrimination. We must not assume that Mr. Morrill is undiscussed because he never went to college. The same might be said of many of our most talented statesmen and of Mr. Poland himself. But it is said that "Mr. Poland is learned in the law." Well, so is Mr. Morrill learned in all that pertains to finance, tariff, the productive industry, the financial resources, and general welfare of the country. It is admitted that he is not skilled in Constitutional questions. What then? Does it follow that

we ought to send Judge Poland to the U. S. Senate? By no means. If there are no other than judicial questions to be decided by Congress then Judge Poland should be returned. But if on the other hand there are any practical questions pertaining to the welfare of the state and nation, any issues which involve finance and productive industry, any subjects which demand familiarity with details, then let us send a man whose experience and education especially fit him to grapple successfully with those knotty subjects. Let us not be dazzled by professional brilliance, and disregard adaptation. Who in his senses would select a poet, however distinguished, to build him a house, or an artist, however accomplished, to straighten the accounts of an insolvent bank? Yet there is an equal absurdity in claiming the propriety of making any one class or profession the legislators of a nation. The duties of Congress are varied. The subjects of legislation are as numerous as the interests of a great and prosperous people. The legislature should be composed of men thoroughly acquainted with every profession, calling and industrial pursuit. We suppose everyone will admit this and we have only to consider its application in this particular case.

There should be two considerations in the selection of our representatives in Congress—the good of the whole country and the interests of our own particular state: the former paramount, the latter secondary, but both important. Let us ask ourselves this question. Which of the two candidates will best serve the interests of both state and nation? In answering this question we should recollect that the Senate is already mainly composed of lawyers. There is certainly sufficient legal acumen to point out the constitutional bearing of every subject under discussion, while practical business talent and financial ability is surely wanting. Hence we conclude that Mr. Morrill's acknowledged ability and indefatigable labor is of more value to the country for the protection and advancement of its industrial interests and general prosperity, than Judge Poland's legal acumen; simply, because the former is needed and the latter superfluous.

As regards the local interests of the state nothing need be said. Is it better to send two lawyers or have a greater number of interests represented? It is simply weighing in a balance: on the one side is our pride in having an able jurist as our nominal representative, while the other is the service of a real representative of Vermont, conversant with all her industrial pursuits, guarding zealously all her interest and indefatigably in his efforts to promote them. There can be but little doubt as to the decision of the people in this matter. They do not see with the jaundiced eyes of legal officiates but will recognize merit wherever it is to be found.

Centennial Celebration of the Fourth.

The celebration to take place in this Town on the Fourth of July, will be the first of the series of such occasions likely to fall in within a few of the coming years, about the county. Shorthorn has the commemoration of its first settlement in view for the present season, the Fathers of that town having come in from Worcester County, Mass., early in 1763, the first cabin having continued to be occupied until burned by the Indians in the Revolution. The time proposed we believe is in September. Vergennes has in view a centennial celebration to occur in August, though the city itself was incorporated in 1788, and the position occupied in 1795 was at that time within the limits of Panton. The city may justly assume the recognition of an historical epoch, common in all its present interests to itself and Panton and Waltham, certainly, unfit to be forgotten when its centennial return occurs, by hearts enlisted in its memory. The settlement of Middlebury by families, in permanent occupation took place 1773. Chipman returned them with Painter, each with a family. Benjamin Smalley's family were in a few weeks earlier, and had the first cabin. All were along Middlebury River, having the farms afterwards occupied by them for life, except in the case of Painter, who after the Revolution became the founder of the village. The settlement of Middlebury by families, in permanent occupation took place 1773. Chipman returned them with Painter, each with a family. Benjamin Smalley's family were in a few weeks earlier, and had the first cabin. All were along Middlebury River, having the farms afterwards occupied by them for life, except in the case of Painter, who after the Revolution became the founder of the village.

Groton—Almond—In Granville, on the 11th inst., at the Congregational Church, by Rev. J. T. Hyde, Mr. Casper O. White, of Brandon, and Miss Clara A. Weston, of Middlebury.

AIRLIE—PAINTER.—In this village, on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. T. Hyde, Edward W. Allen, of W. Danbury, Wis., and Miss Mary E. Davison, of Middlebury.

GROTON—ALMUND.—In Granville, on the 11th inst., at the First Congregational Church, by Rev. Dr. S. G. Gorham, Mr. John Goulding, and Miss Ada E. Allen, of Granville.

BROWNS—PRINCIPAL.—In St. Albans, June 26th, Capt. S. F. Brown and Miss Gertrude E. Principe.

GOOTON—ALMUND.—In Granville, on the 11th inst., at the Congregational Church, by Rev. J. T. Hyde, Mr. Casper O. White, and Miss Clara A. Weston, of Middlebury.

WINDHAM—SHAW.—In Middlebury, June 26th, Rev. Dr. S. G. Gorham, Mr. John Goulding, and Miss Ada E. Allen, of Middlebury.

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